NOTE XXXVII.

ON SOME MAMMALS FROM CAHAMA,

BY

Dr. F. A. JENTINK.

April 1893.

(Plates 4, 5 and 6).

The other day we received some Mammals and Birds from Cahama, collected by Mr. C. E. v. d. Kellen, a brother of Mr. P. J. v. d. Kellen, the well known zoologist of the Veth-expedition on the Cunene-river (see N. L. M. 1887, p. 171). Cahama is a locality on the Kakulovar-river, a nothern branch of the Cunene. Although very small in number, there are among the Mammals some which bear a peculiar interest in view of geographical distribution.

Cercopithecus cynosurus Scopoli.

Schlegel said in 1876 (Catalogue, Simiae, p. 73): »On »ignore la patrie du *C. cynosurus*; mais tout porte à croire »qu'il habite la Sénégambie, d'où on en apporte au dire »des marchands, des individus vivants en Europe. Quoi- »qu'il en soit nous ne croyons pas qu'il ait jamais été »observé à l'état sauvage."

De Rochebrune remarks (Faune de la Sénégambie, p. 80): »*Cynocebus cynosurus* peu commun. Vit par petites troupes; »provient de Bafoulabé, Medine, Brakel. Les Peuls, à »l'approche de la traite, en apportent quelquefois de jeunes; »l'espèce remonte donc plus haut vers l'Ouest, dans les »forêts du Fouta."

As Mr. de Rochebrune's statements are not always to

trust (see f. i. Reuvens' *die Myoxidae oder Schläfer*, 1890, p. 35), I do not set much value upon his observations concerning our monkey and I think it wise to accept them only under protest. So that we are as far as in 1876 and know nothing about the locality where *C. cynosurus* is living. It therefore is of great scientific value to know that v. d. Kellen collected (August 23, 1891) a nearly adult male-specimen, agreeing exactly with the other individuals of this very characteristic species in our collection. Senegambia may be the habitat too of it or not, we have here the *proof* that it inhabits South-West-Africa [1]. The skull of this specimen is figured on plate 4.

Iris lightbrown (v. d. Kellen MS.).

Vulpes mesomelas Schreber.

One specimen.

According to Mivart's Monograph of the *Canidae*, 1890, p. 47, the habitat of this very strongly marked black-backed Jackal is Southern Africa and Abyssinia. A figure of the skull of v. d. Kellen's adult specimen on plate 5.

Genetta felina Thunberg.

An adult female-specimen, March 20, 1891. Iris brown (v. d. Kellen MS.).

Skull of this specimen on plate 6.

Ratelus leuconotus Sclater.

A single apparently adult specimen, without skull.

The type of this very rare species has been described and figured by Sclater (P. Z. S. L. 1867, p. 98, pl. 8): it had been obtained by the Zoological Society on 3rd August 1866 from a dealer in Liverpool, who stated that he had received it by the West-African Mail. It therefore

1) In the Catalogue of the bones of Mammalia in the collection of the British Museum, 1862, p. 11, there are enumerated two skulls (*a* and *b*) as belonging to *C. cynosurus* from India. This cannot be correct.

probably came from the coast of West-Africa, but the exact locality was unknown.

I am not aware if Mr. de Rochebrune has brought over to Paris a specimen of this species, which he states (l. c. p. 144) to have had living in his possession and which is according to him living in Senegambia as well as *Mellivora ratel* Gray (*Ratelus capensis* Schreber).

The named author remarks: »le *M. ratel*, de même que le *M. leuconota*, est très recherché par les Nègres des contrées ou se rencontrent ces animaux; leurs organes génitaux coupés et desséchés, connus sous le nom de *Getala*, sont suspendus aux colliers en graines *d'Abelmoschus* portés, le plus ordinairement, par les jeunes Pouls; des lambeaux de peau sont aussi attachés aux colliers des Bambaras et des Ouoloves. Le *M. leuconota* se rencontre dans les mêmes régions que le *M. ratel*, Gandiole, tout le Cayor et le Oualo; environs de Sorres, île de Thionk, Dakar-Bango, etc.; remonte dans la région du haute fleuve; Podor, Dagana, Saldé; tout le Felou et une partie du Fouta-Djalon. Le *M. leuconota* se distingue (du *M. ratel*) par une taille plus petite, et toute la partie supérieure du corps et de la tête, qui sont d'un blanc pur. Nous avons possédé longtemps en captivité un individu de cette espèce; pendant le jour, il restait enroulé au fond de sa cage; aussitôt la nuit venue, il se livrait à des mouvements désordonnés, en poussant des grognements assez forts; d'une voracité extrême; il consommait des quantités relativement considérables de viande, cachant sous le sable les morceaux qu'il ne pouvait plus avaler; il avait soin de déposer ses excréments dans un coin de sa cage, toujours de même, et de les recouvrir, en grattant le sable avec les pattes de devant, de la même façon que les chats".

It is a pity that neither Sclater nor de Rochebrune gave more details concerning the length of the animal, its skull a. s. o., so that, as our specimen is without a skull, I merely *suppose* that it will be an adult one, because the legs are in harmony with the rest of the body, but

I cannot be *sure* of it. Here follow some measurements taken from the *flat* skin:

length of head and body . . .	48	Cm.
» » tail with tuft	12	»
» » » without tuft . .	9.5	»
» » forefoot with claws .	14	»
» » hindfoot » » . .	8	»

Aulacodus swinderianus Temminck.

A young specimen.

Sciurus congicus Kuhl.

Four skins of adult specimens.

Phacochoerus aethiopicus Pallas.

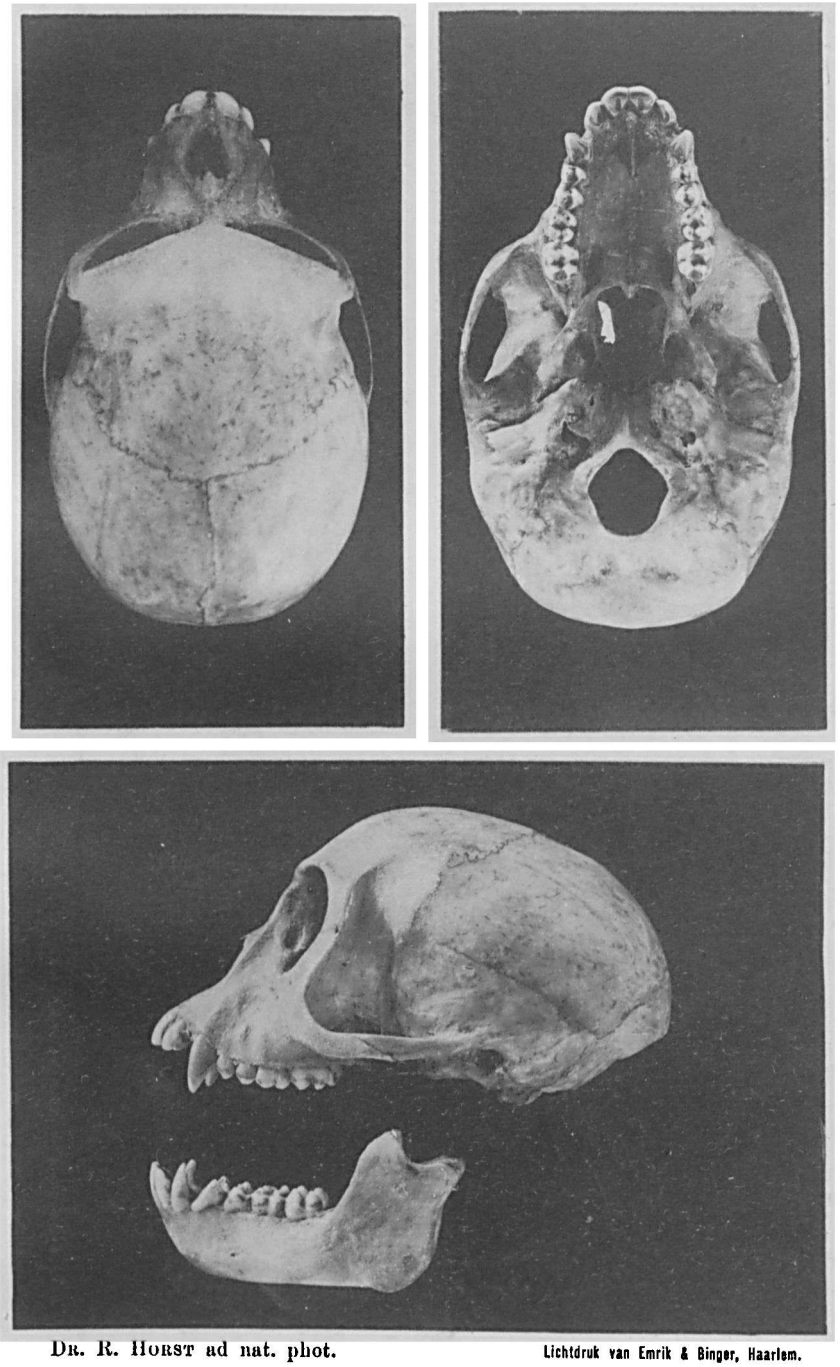
Two skulls.

Grimmia mergens Blainville.

One adult skull.

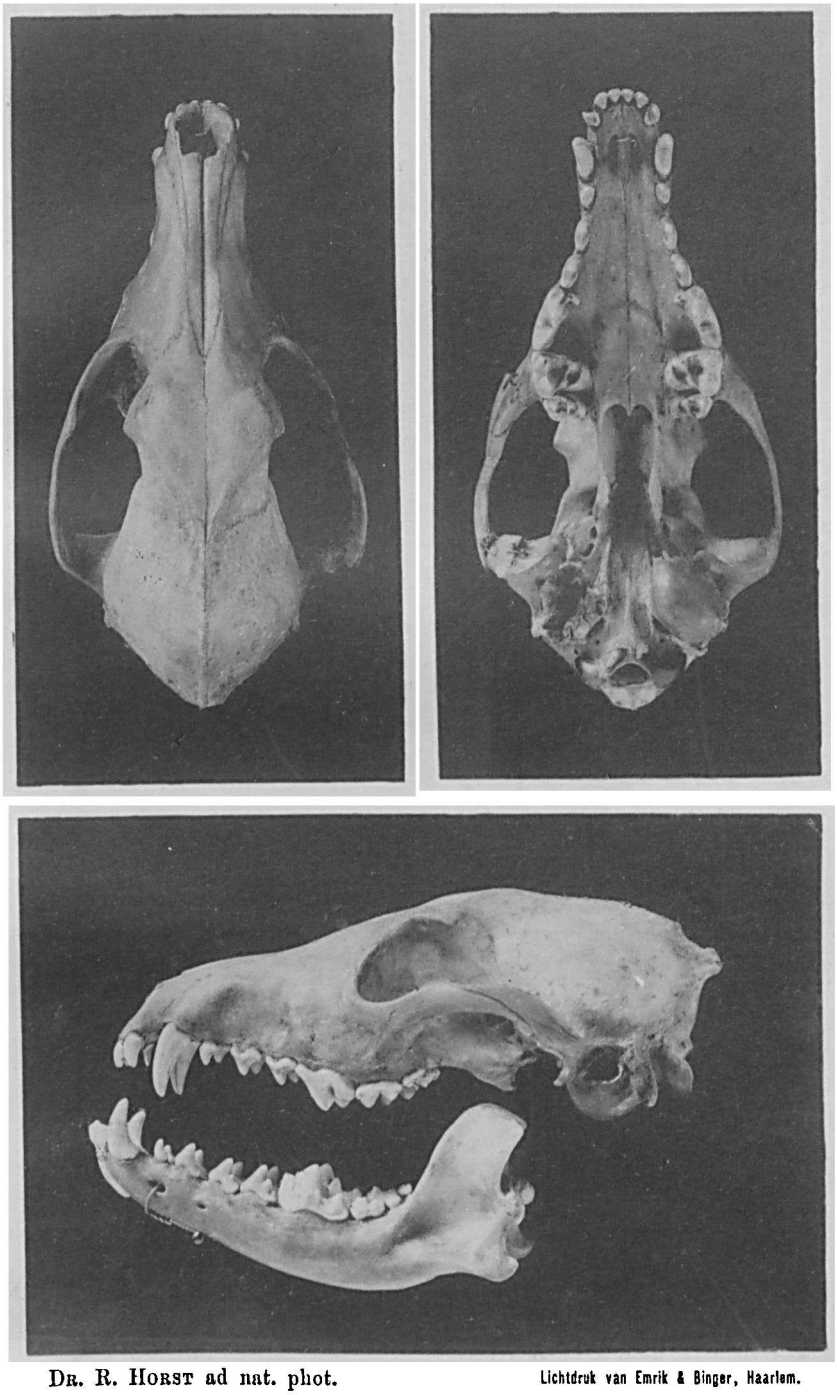
Pediotragus tragulus Forster.

Two skulls of male and female specimens.



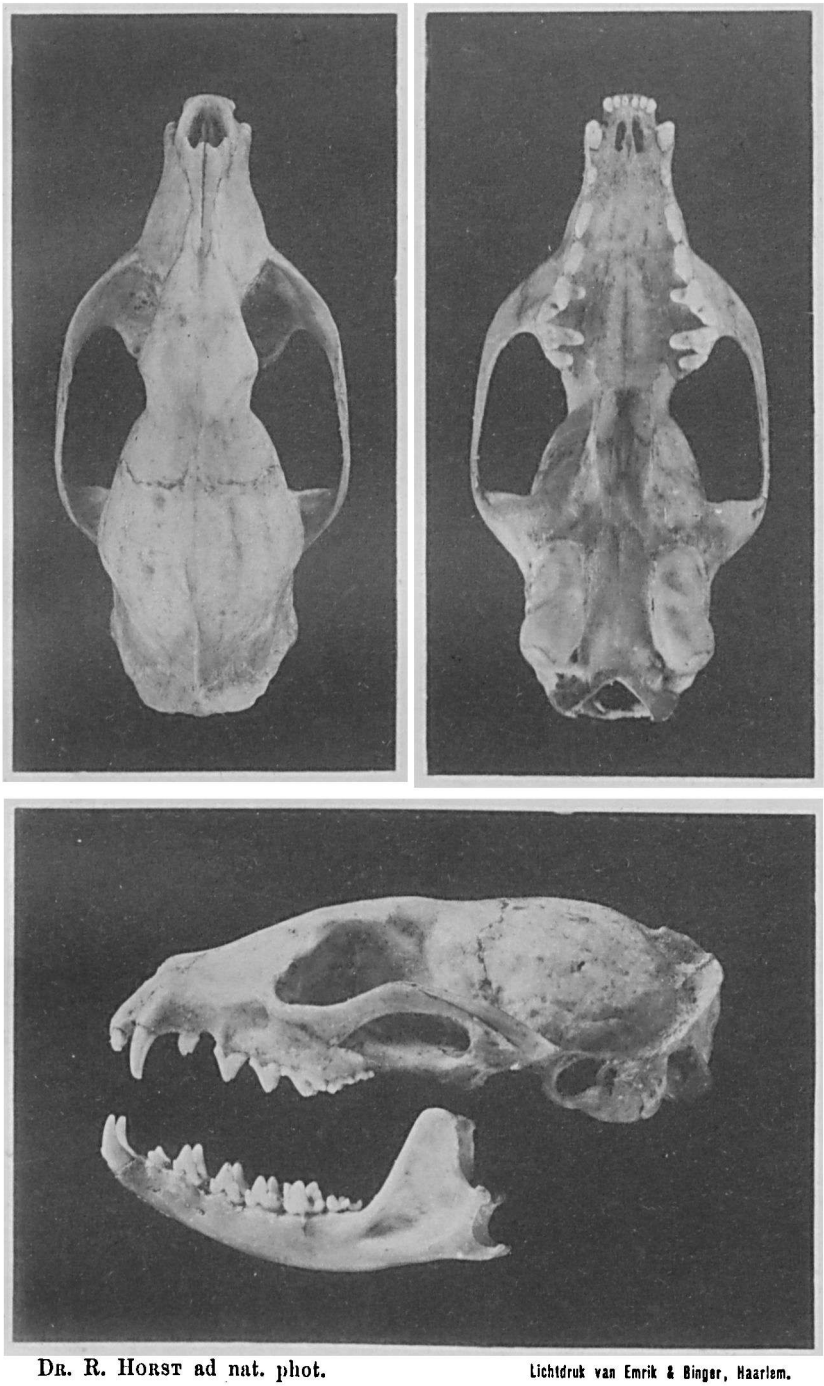
Dr. R. Horst ad nat. phot. Lichtdruk van Emrik & Binger, Haarlem.

Cercopithecus cynosurus *Scopoli*. × 4/5.



Dr. R. Horst ad nat. phot. Lichtdruk van Emrik & Binger, Haarlem.

Vulpes mesomelas *Schreber*. x 1/2.



Dr. R. Horst ad nat. phot. Lichtdruk van Emrik & Binger, Haarlem.

Genetta felina *Thunberg*. × 1/1.